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If our friends who favor us with ma suscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned.

### The End of the Anarchist.

The execution of CzoLoosz yesterday seems to have been remarkable as a thoroughly well-managed and successful execution by the method of the electric current. It was conducted with dignity and great celerity.

Thus has died a wretch whose existence on the earth was no more tolerable by society than if he had been a noxious reptile. He had an absolutely just trial and the law was vindicated.

Let no physical trace remain to show that such a creature ever existed on the earth.

### Notes of a Night.

Here are some striking anti-Tammany utterances of Monday night. The case presented by a telling speech was thus summed up by Mr.

SETH LOW: " Tanmany Hall is charged with crime against liberty, it is charged with crime against govern ment, and it is charged with crime against morals If you want to condemn it and if you want to infuse a new spirit into the city government from top to bostom, then your course is clear. Elect the anti-Tammany fusion ticket and we are pledged to do everything in our power to bring to an end those

things with which Tammany Hall is charged." The incisive rhetoric of the Hon. FRANK S. BLACK was first heard on Monday:

SERPARD is not a candidate, he is an acc plice. He is the man who is put in through the window while his associates stand outside on the ground. He is inserted through the opening. because he is better, but because he is newer and may avert suspicion."

Justice JEROME read this letter on poolrooms as having passed between two

Tammany members of the State Senate: "My Dear Senator: Please don't forget to speak to Mr. PARRELL about that place for my brother at 104th street and Columbus avenue. I understand that it will begin business next week. My brother has had experience in the work and knows all the patrons in the neighborhood. If you can place him you may send me word to the Senator's office and I will send my brother word."

Here is the sixth paragraph of the address with which the Steckler Democrats announced their adhesion to the

" If Mr. SEEPARD were against Chours be wou not accept his somination, for every one knows that without CROKER's consent he could not have ninated, as CROEER controlled the majority

And this was the close of a speech delivered by the President of the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants, WALTER W. STOKES:

"Go down into the tenement districts and you will see under the protection of the men whom we are paying to protect us the worst forms of vice children. Tammany has endeavored to put immorality in the tenements throughout the city. and it will be rebuked by the workingmen, to whom nothing is dearer than the innocence and the virtue of their women and children. The organization that is responsible for this great shame cannot escape their vengeance."

These are only sparks of a great conflagration. It is a fire that should burn out completely the Tammany domination of the city of New York.

## Edward M. Shepard on the Rate of

Last Friday night, when EDWARD M. SHEPARD addressed a meeting at Long Island City, he found himself in a peculiar position. As he was addressing voters in an outlying borough it was necessary for him to commit himself fully to the building of an unlimited number of bridges, though, at the same time, for general purposes of the campaign, he desired to say something in favor of the limitation of taxation; while of course, the two propositions were not consistent, and could not be made consistent by any casuistry or false reasoning.

Mr. SREPARD said: "The rate of taxes, to which the chairman has referred. the rate of taxes in this greater city, must not be increased. The burden upon the industry of the city is already sound, but it is utterly and absolutely inconsistent with the city Democratic platform, which proposes to extend front in all the boroughs," and "the the ferries," either of which propositions would necessarily involve an enormous additional outlay of city moneys.

Mr. SHEPARD is not satisfied with the four bridges now either built or in course of construction connecting the borough of Manhattan with the two boroughs the United States, or shall provide for the retenon the Long Island side of the East River, but he called the attention of his auditors to his pet extension of the Rapid Transit system to all the outlying boroughs in these words:

" In addition to these bridges, at no distant day the borough of Queens must be connected with the Rapid Transit system of the borough of Man-

has been counsel for the Rapid Transit for in such treaty, and some other Commissioners for many years past, We print in full the long and somepromised the voters of Long Island City. what complicated text of this section. riginarole of the totom ceremonies for | the complicated text of this section. that if they would vote for him, he would because it is omitted from some of the the growth of edible plants, the abundance to place the account on such security have the Rapid Transit scheme extended summaries of the law which have been ance of birds and kangaroo and so and at the lowest rate of interes. The gentleman And if with this platform you don't agree. to their borough. It became somewhat published for popular information and on. It is matter of ceremonial in we refer to mund however, that the money market with a wear of learner in country's free difficult to reconcile the building of un- commercial use, and because, also, its which he takes a deep interest since he was littless. At also local was holding fast the limited bridges, and the turneding of the East River and the extension of the Ravid Transit system to the outlying boroughs with the other statement of the boroughs with the other statement of the continuous and requirements are completely believes in its efficacy as indispensable to provisions and requirements are completely independent power granted to the President angle of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and in which he feels the pride of the project and and any other and any other and the continuous and any other and the continuous and any other and the continuous and the turneding provisions and requirements are completed by many people with the wholly independent power granted to the President and any other and the turneding places and any other any other and any other and any other and any other and any other any other any other and any other and any other and any other any other any other any other any other any other and any other boroughs with the other statement of the dent in section 3 of the same act, to a sharer in a pageont and a mystery; guisted under the dent in section 3 of the same act, to a sharer in a pageont and a mystery;

this feat by declaring that public improvements such as Rapid Transit lines, tunnels and bridges give the city a reve-

nue by returning property. He then found that he had gone a little too far, for it would not do to tell the citizens of Long Island City that they must pay toll on the bridges, and on second thought he found that he must give up the idea of tolls, and must make the bridges profitable to the taxpayers on some other theory, and this he endeavored to accomplish by stating that

when the public money is invested in a bridge, the construction of which enhances enormously the rental-paying value of property, the city itself is made directly richer with larger resources, and with larger revenue." He said the city may legitimately invest in a bridge or in Rapid Transit construction, because the immediate effect is "to enhance the practical and rental-paying value of property."

Now this sort of talk is all very well for effect on a Tammany meeting at Long Island City, but we should like to have Mr. Shepard explain how the extension of the Rapid Transit system to the borough of Queens and the building of more bridges over the East River can be of any possible benefit to the taxpayers of the borough of Manhattan. Their rentals, certainly, will not rise by virtue of these public improvements, for the history of the past shows us that the only rentals which rise by the extension of a Rapid Transit system or by facilities of transportation are the rentals of property lying on the outer limits of the remote boroughs, while property in the central borough, such as is that of Manhattan, either remains dormant and stagnant in rental value, or decreases in income-producing power.

Let Mr. SHEPARD abstain from any talk about the necessity of not increasing the rate of taxation. Let him rather favor the unlimited and wanton expenditure of public moneys under the guise of unlimited so-called public improvements, the very promise of which may serve to capture some unthinking voters.

### The Prospects of Reciprocity.

The enterprises of the McKinley Administration in the way of reciprocity treaties with several foreign Governments were not undertaken upon President McKinley's initiative. It is important to remember this. He made no sudden departure from accepted Republican policy. In opening negotiations he was only obeying the positive mandate of the platform upon which he had been elected. In the Republican platform of 1896

appeared this clearly worded resolution: . We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration [President Hannison's] was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restriction

which now obstruct the sale of American product in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and Protection and reciprocity are twin measure of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Demo ratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and

both must be resstablished. \* Protection for what we produce: free admis sion for the necessaries of life which we do not produce: reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our comestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign

trade and finds an outlet for our surplus." No platform ever contained anything clearer, more definite, more imperative than this. The plank was the practical incorporation into the body of Republican doctrine of the principle asserted several years earlier with such uncommon vigor by that life-long protectionist JAMES

G. BLAINE. Even at that time Mr. McKINLEY, then chairman of Ways and Means, was generally believed to be in full sympathy with Mr. BLAINE's view of the subject. Yet it was not he, as President, who afterward led the party in the direction of reciprocity. The party itself, in convention assembled, and independently of the circumstance of his nomination as its candidate in 1896, laid out in advance for him the programme.

In accordance with the declaration of the Republican platform of 1898, the Dingley revenue law, enacted in 1897 by the votes of the Republican majorities in House and Senate, made the following provisions in section 4:

" That whenever the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall within the period of two years from and after the passage of this act, enter quite sufficient for the means of the into commercial treaty or treaties with any other citizens, whether richer or poorer, who country or countries concerning the admission pay the taxes." This proposition of muo any such country or countries of the goods, the Tammany candidate is undoubtedly | water and merchandle of the United States, and their use and disposition therein, decmed to be for the interests of the United States, and in such treaty or treatles, in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom municipal ownership to the "docks shall provide for the reduction during a specified and wharves along the city's water- period, not exceeding five years, of the duties imposed by this act, to the extent of not more than taking control and management of all twenty per centum thereof, upon such goods, wares or merchandise as may be designated therein of the country or countries with which such treaty for; or shall provide for the transfer during such period from the dutlable list thereof of such goods. wares and merchandles, being the natural products of such foreign country or countries and not of tion upon the free list of this act during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of such goods, wares and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein; and when such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Senate and approved by Congress, and public proclamation made accordingly, then and thereafter the duties which shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares and merchan disc from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall, during the period pro-In other words, Mr. Shipard, who wided for he the duties specified and provided

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on certain free-listed articles, accordingly as in his judgment reciprocal advantages are by other Governments conceded or withheld.

The words italicized in the section printed above exhibit the very important, but frequently overlooked provisions to which our Washington correspondent called attention on Tuesday when speaking of Senator ALDRICH's conference with President ROOSEVELT; namely, that the reciprocity conventions require not only ratification by the Senate as treaties but also affirmative action by both houses of Congress as tariff legislation.

Thus the series of proposed commercial conventions commonly known as the reciprocity treaties and negotiated largely through the agency of the Hon. JOHN A. KASSON rest squarely upon a law passed by a Republican Congress in furtherance of a policy distinctly declared and demanded by the Republican platform of 1896.

Yet at the same time, in enacting this reciprocity policy, the Fifty-fifth Congress did not make over the business entirely to the Executive or to the treatymaking power. It reserved for the legislature the final power to approve or reject the details of that policy, even after ratification by the Senate.

The law providing for the negotiation of these treaties finally passed the House with the votes of 187 Republicans, and without a single Republican vote recorded against it. It passed the Senate finally with the votes of 40 Republicans. No Republican Senator opposed it. The list of Republicans voting for it was headed by the name of Senator ALDRICH.

It is proper to say that the Republican National Convention of 1900, which met at Philadelphia and nominated Mr. McKinley for his second term, fell far short of the St. Louis convention of four years earlier in the positiveness of its declaration for a reciprocity policy. The Philadelphia resolution merely said, after renewing faith in the doctrine of protection:

. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity o directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourscises produce, in return for free foreign markets."

Such are the broad facts about the effort to incorporate in the Republican party creed, and to enforce by legislation, Mr. BLAINE's idea that a protective tariff should be used not only directly for the protection of American industry against foreign competition, but also indirectly to extend the foreign markets open to American products. President McKinley obeyed the Republican platform and followed the law enacted by the Republican Congress in the first year of his first term. At the eve of the meeting of the Fifty-seventh Congress, ikewise Republican in both bodies. not one of the commercial treaties negotiated by him has yet passed even the preliminary step of ratification by the senate. The status of reciprocity as Republican doctrine is not so well defined as it was five years ago; and it cannot be said that the prospect of a practical application of the market-opening theory, on the lines originally contemplated, is anything but misty at the present time.

# The Pottawattomies Want to Strike.

The Hon, CHARLES CURTIS, Represen tative in Congress of the First Kansas district, has an interesting petition to present to that body. Some two hundred Pottawattamies, whose reservation is north of Topeka, ask Congress to let them sell their lands and be wards of the Government once more. They are weary of labor. They are weary of shifting for themselves. Civilization palls on them. They are sick of houses. They want to pass the rest of their days with their uncivilized brethren, the Pottawattomies of Wisconsin. The hereditary instinct reasserts itself. Why should an Indian work? That is squaw business, unworthy of a brave. The Wesconsin Pottawattomies have enough to eat and they don't have to degrade themselves by toil. Plenty of grub, plenty of dances, plenty of initiations and mysterious medicine: that is the life for a self-respecting Indian. Why should the Great Father compel the Pottawattomies to the monotonous and

menial grind of labor?

"Ah, why should life all labor bet" It is possible that the Great Father may hold that if work is good enough for white men, it is not too bad for the copper-colored race with high cheekbones. From all the friends of the upraising of the Indians there will be a sound of sighing sent. But let us not a habit that has been acquired by many persons, civilized and savage? Much of the work of early man must have question. been play to him. Fishing and hunting. the sports of highly civilized men, were also the sports of the savage. It may be said that he needed the flesh and the skins. But there were other ways of feeding and clothing himself, and the savage always killed and still kills more than he needs. Sporting blood dates from dim ages when primitive man was chasing or being chased by the cave bear or dangling his legs are. The industry of early man has been over praised. He might spend for their amssements.

of time and toil to pursuits that his tribe, all the hocus poeus of magic and sorcery. An Australian blackfellow spenker that the rate of taxation must not suspend duties on certain specified but it is not work. That is for Mrs and the cates per many of a pant.

being speared if she doesn't bring a fine collection of witchetty grubs when she comes back with the spoil of

her digging stick. Do many civilized men really like to work? There is much humbug poured forth as to that, the dignity of labor and so forth. How about the dignity of rest? There are some men, many, if you like, but still few in comparison with the rest, who enjoy the particular sort of work they have chanced upon and would really be unhappy if they were deprived of it. Perhaps there is something unnatural and excessive in this devotion. The child likes to play at work but he hates work and accustoms himself to it because he has to. Some grown-up children never do become accustomed to it. Most persons would like to do something else than they are doing. That something

would be play. There is a good deal of Kansan Pottawattomieiem in most of us.

## A Constitutional Collapse

Night before last SHEPARD'S "Constitutional" excuse for not declaring his policy concerning Deputy Police Commissioner DEVERY collapsed, after the strain of sixteen days of life. It was on Oct. 12 that SHEPARD pronounced himself forbidden to make any such declaration by the Constitutional amendment of 1874, which " requires a successful candidate before he may take office to solemnly swear that he has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of a vote."

Two days ago Police Commissioner DEVERY bluntly asserted that he had no fear of removal; and smarting at this show of independence, as well as at the ridicule which has followed his former bunkum argument, Mr. Shepard in his speech of Monday denounced DEVERY'S remarks as "unfit to an extreme degree" and "deserving of severe reprobation."

What has become of the Constitution? If that forbade SHEPARD, the candidate, to give DEVERY warning, how does it permit him to reprobate him, to announce his pre-official hostility to him? We leave it to Mr. SHEPARD to answer, remarking that for people who like his kind of a politician he is about the kind of politician those people like.

### A Sign of Defeat.

The state of the Tammany campaign vas disclosed by a Shepard spellbinder on Columbus avenue on Monday night. Remember," he said, in effect, "that the issue is on the Democratic party. That is not responsible for CROKER, or for DEVERY or for red light. Vote the Democratic ticket."

That has been SHEPARD's plan of campaign. It is the last stage of effort that is staring in the face of defeat; and it s nonsense. The issue is not on the Democratic party, but on RICHARD CROKER and Tammany Hall, with which the Shepard ticket is inseparably iden-

tified from now to the end of its career. The alternative to the Tammany domination is administration of the city government by SETR LOW and his associates on the fusion ticket. They are the men to vote for.

## Football.

It is satisfactory to see that the Columbia football men have appreciated the

taint of professionalism.

Once more we make an appeal to every good and loyal New Yorker to untie his purse-strings and send what money he can afford to the Citizens' Union, the Republican County Committee and the other responsible organizations that are fighting Tammany Hall. From more than one home the cuts gitty contributions of this sort have In our city contributions of this sort have come, even at no trivial sacrifice. It should be remembered that never before was Tammany's orich in resources. The brothel and our children be far a better off with idean streets, open schools and work, dependent on merit, with no "shakedowns" under Mr Low as the inserves. Will not we and our children be far better off with releas streets, open schools and work, dependent on merit, with no "shakedowns" under Mr Low as the inserves. Will not we and our children be far better off with clean streets, open schools and work, dependent on merit, with not we and our children be far better off with clean streets, open schools and work, dependent on merit, with not we and our children be far better off with clean streets, open schools and work, dependent on merit, with no "shakedowns" under Mr Low as the inserved of the complex many so rich in resources. The brothel and the gambling shop have poured out their decent people of the community do the shines for all alike, and it may not be known to simple prevaution that Boston and Chicago many of your readers that the cycle of darkness both take A police officer is detailed there harvest in unstinted measure. Cannot the be unjust. Is work anything more than decent people of the community do the vanquished Of that there is now no

Throughout the Schley inquiry the conduct of the Schley press in suppressing York and the fusion ticket will be elected, writer and misinterpreting testimony and in ex- has not exact data or conception moments for all pressing its conclusions upon the matter submitted to the court has been cause exactitude for amazement, but in the Washington Post of last week we find an utterance so extraordinary that we print it entire:

" ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWET. "We often ask ourselves whether the American people fully realize the nature and extent of their over the piles of his dwelling, fishing | debt to Admiral Gronge DEWEY Republics are and lying just as his descendants do. ungrateful, a wiseacre has told us. The populace Fish were plentier then; now the lies is nokle, as we know without being told. Never theless, we do believe that Gronos ligner occu pies a place of his own -a place outside of all prece dent and beyond the horizon of aphorisms, rules hours or days in hammering out a flint and maxims. He is unique. If the country has fishbook. What of it? Some of the ever found fault with him in little things, it was laziest men will work hard in preparing | because of his surpassing love and admiration on account of great things. Since May 1, 1808, he has The savage will give any quantity been the here, par excellence, of the entire nation.

"Apart from sentiment, a little episode to llius interest him, amusements, the ritual of trate the vast influence he has exerted upon our substantial interests. About the time of the declaration of way. April 21, or within a few days afterward, the financial representative of one of will spend weeks in helping initiate the the most prosperous corporations in Mashington young men or in performing the long went to New York to place hear of \$1,000,000.

the vital spot, DEWEY steamed into Mantia harbor and annihilated the cause of all the money changer

fears. A fortnight wasted in sending for an army, the amaliest confession of timidity, such as the sinking of a Merrimac, and the crash would have fallen with untold ruin in its wreck. But it was DEWET on the bridge—Commodore Grongs Drwst and the crash flew wild to wreak havee and de struction elsewhere. The New York banks opened their strong boxes, money pulsed once more in the shrunken arteries of business. The crisis disappeared, swept away by DEWRY's deed, as a wrack of cloud is blown before a mighty hurricane. That was a mere collateral something of which DEWSY never once imagined -something to which he would not have given a moment's thought. It was not martial glory. It was the financial rescue that

came in glory's train. "Now the Admiral is forging another link in the chain wherewith our gratitude is bound. Once more he figures as the country's champion-this ime in a matter of simple honor and renown. The scandal of the Sampson-Schley imbrogilo had reached the point of an intolerable shame. Not only was it degrading us in the outside world's esteem a predicament of no especial sorrow in view of the people's innocence—it was bringing the whole service under suspicion and the Department into contempt and execration. The situation was endurable no longer. It had become a national disgrace. And so, once more, the conqueror of the Philippines, the impetuous fighter, the chivalrie commander-so Dewey answered the summons of the American people, and they are content at

We prefer to say all this in advance of the de cision of the court. Without having had the slight est intimation and depending absolutely upon our own analysis of the proceedings, we tell ourselves that nothing has been proved to Scut.ex's discredit. But that is neither here nor there. What we conclude is no guide for another. No personal appraisement will go for anything. And it is here that all of us are put in fresh debt to Admiral GRORGE DEWEY. We have watched with vigilance and with steadily increasing satisfaction the dignity, the unswerving courage, the flawless equity of his course. We see that he is unbiased. We perceive his high-minded, honorable purpose to be just. We know that he is as intelligent as he is assurance that his verdict will be righteous."

This caps the climax. We have no comments to make except that opinions differ as to how circumstances may convert

Mr. ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON has had his name changed by law to Thompson SETON, as he undoubtedly has a right to do. It is a matter of taste about which there can be no disputing. One reason given in his application, however, is rather curious. He objects to the name Thompson, because it is very common and leads to his being mixed up with other THOMEsons. We should imagine that for most of the purposes of ordinary life a name out of the common was a disadvantage, rather than an advantage. It marks a man out so that his simplest actions become noticeable. On the other hand, if a man rises above mediocrity, the commonest of names is no bar to fame. Even JOHN SMITH and JOHN BROWN have managed to become known, and many people fancy that Mr. SITON had succeeded in lifting his Thompson out of the ruck. We can only hope that Mr. THOMPSON SETON will prosper as well as Mr. SETON-THOMPson has

### The Italian Voters.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tammany is appealing to the Italian voters, but why should that appeal succeed? mainly upon the ground that Tammany supplies those voters with work on the streetcleaning force and in the subway. What is the truth? In June last Mr. Nagle suspended 700 street cleaners, of whom 333 were Italians The streets all summer were filthy. especially in the neighborhoods of the poor.

Mr Nagle said he had to economize for contingencies. Well, the contingency is here;
votes are wanted and italians are at work.

Will they be bought in this way, work at ejection time, idleness when votes are not in bey be bought in this way, work at in time, idleness when votes are not in

bia football men have appreciated the desirability of at once setting at rest the current rumors of Columbia professionalism, started in New Haven after the Yale team had won its hard-earned victory of Saturday. No institution, apparently, has striven harder than Columbia since the football scandal of two years ago to keep her athletics above reproach.

Unlike baseball, professional football teams never have flourished in this country. Football is distinctly an amateur sport, and the athletic directors of Columbia or of any other college against which there is a breath of suspicion owe it to the thousands of admirers of the game that they should be on the alert to keep it free from any taint of professionalism.

Will they be bought that they should the distinct the current rumors of Columbia professional frost-sional structure and not to build up the power of district leaders. That is what decent Italians want. They are neither idlers not beggars.

Mr Nagle, who economized by discharging needed laborers, sided the job of increasing the New York Sanitary Utilization Company's contract for removing garbage from pany's contract for removing garbage from pany's contract for removing garbage from pany's work and went home self-respecting and secure. Last month one of my countrymen told me that he had been suspended because he had refused to give his foreman "a present" of \$10. After seven days' suspension he paid the "present" and was allowed to work. Every Italian with his little push cart knows what police toll means, even if he knows no other English Our children cannot go to school for lask of room, how are we better off in this land of free schools than our fathers were when the Bourbon King forbade education lest it should sap his power? My countrymen in this country want to live as free Americans, rendering service and receiving compensation according to merit, not to be slaves to in this country want to have a free Americans, rendering service and receiving compensation according to nerit not to be slaves to a bess selling manhood and votes for the right to work so long as the master's whim permits. We do not want to pick crumb from the officeholder's table, and if we did.

## More Prophecy.

and ignorance which has for three thousand years amothered The Truth ends has a this year, such is the opinion of all astrologers and those who, with

both take A police officer is detailed there and ignorance which has for three thousand years anothered The Truth ends hor e this year, such is the opinion of all astrologers and those who, with sufficient data and knowledge, have thought out the matter.

Mr. Seth Low will be the next Mayor of New York and the fusion ticket will be elected, nriter has not exact data or conception moments for all candidates or could work out the matters with exactitude.

Astronogn.

New York, Oct 29.

The Nomad of the Bay.

(Tune—The Wandering Missizel, from The Missage of the The Wandering Shepard I.

A thing of shreds and patches.

Of policies in batches.

And dreams of by and by!

My sentiments are strong.

From this to that side ranging.

And with each homer changing.

The homorow!

On fusion's errors do you broad? I'll do so, too.

To morrow!

Lend me your willing ears.

And sympathetic cheers.

I'll drop some allent tears

On either vices!

New it hemorous the matters with the wallend there to be considered by into the human swine and sympathetic cheers.

I'll drop some allent tears

On either vices!

New it hemorous as the most three data of the reading rooms, deal with objection and those who, with suffice the part of the reading rooms, deal with objection in definition is discoultaged and vigiting of the prosecution is discouraged and vigiting and the learn to commended.

At the Lency the policeman would have plenty of work in handling the so-called patentials of the commended.

At the Lency the policeman would have plenty of work in handling the so-called patentials and commended.

At the Lency the policeman would have plenty of work in handling the so-called patentials and commended.

At the Lency the policeman would have plenty of work in handling the so-called patentials and commended.

At the Lency the policeman would have proposed to handling the so-called patentials and commended in the possible of the librarians of the patentials and commended.

Astronogn.

New York in handling the so-called the learn to commend

You'll very surely find me by its side Though some years ago you'll possibly remember the other aids I played a different game.

Will be in the chair as a Taminany Mayor

SHALL THE PRESS BE MUZZLED?

Let us hope that Americans will not be led by their horror at the murder of the late President to do themselves a mischief greater than the loss of the best of men. The consequences will not be confined to themselves. The influence of American has increased, especially in England. It is even doubtful whether, it American sentiment had been in its normal state, we should have had this hideous South African war. In Europe there are plenty of reactionists who would hail the signal for repression of opinion held out by the American republic.

Is there anything in the murder of the late President pointing to the necessity of such a change of principle as the restriction of the freedom of the press? Have we any reason for thinking that Czolgosz imbibed his evil inspiration from the newspapers? He appears to have imbibed it from the lectures of Emma Goldman. If Emma Goldman incites to crime, put her down. Put down any one who in a newspaper or elsewhere incites to crime. But criticism of the acts or public characters of persons in authority, though it may make those persons objects of odium, is not inciting to crime. The antidote to unjust criticism grows, in a free press, beside the bane.

Does there appear to have been a single case of political assassination traceable to criticism in the press? Did Junius, the keenest as well as the bitterest and most malignant of critics, breed or show any tendency to breeding an assassin? Was George III., the Duke of Grafton, or any other victim of Junius, for a moment in

danger of his life? Three Presidents, cry the advocates restriction, have been assassinated in a single generation. They might as well add to the list the assassination of Julius Casar or Henry IV. There is not the faintest connection between the three cases, nor do they together form any ground for exceptional legislation.

It is doubtful even whether the safety of persons in authority would be increased by the suppression of criticism. You might be only closing the safety-valve.

If dangerous conspiracies of any kind are on foot, let us increase the police and the detective force, not renounce principles and discard the great securities

It might be difficult even to define anarchism, as Congress is exhorted to do, for the purpose of criminal law. archism, though always fatuous, is not always murderous. In Shelley or in Kropotkin it is the belief that human nature is good; that the manifestation of its goodness is prevented by artificial institutions; and that if we were rid of these there would be a reign of spontaneous love. Read Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," and this will be seen. It is when maddened by discontent and supposed wrong that anarchism becomes murderous. It would not be easy even to draw the line between anarchism and the more pronounced forms of socialism and communism, which are capable of becoming murderous, as the Paris Commune showed. All social revolutionists, even Utopians, such as Mr. Bellamy, are Anarchists in a certain sense. They want to be rid of the whole existing order of things. But nobody thinks that the expression of Socialist, Communist or Utopian ideas is a proper subject for criminal

repression Go to Naples. Look upon that immense expanse of penury, squalor and wretched-ness. Think that half the coarse crust and half the cup of poor wine are being taken from those people to keep up a vast army and navy for the objects of a preposterous ambition. The wonder is not that there are a few murderous Anarchists, but that they do not swarm.

Anarchism, in its deepest sense, is disreand of law-municipal, international of moral. Emperors who give the word for indiscriminate massacre, Governments which go about burning homesteads and crowding women and children into pestilential camps are Anarchists and propagators of anarchism. Of that spirit, partly perhaps because religious sanctions have been losing their force, the world just now is full. It prevails in the highest places as well as in the lowest.

The trial of Czolgosz at Buffalo, conducted amid the whirlwind of popular passion with perfect calmness, dignity and equity and with a strict observance of all securities for justice, is the best protest against anarchism which has hitherto been made in connection with this deplorable affair. GOLDWIN SMITH

Unclean Hands at the Aster Library. To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Mr Vernon's letter is both timely and true. The trouble with the Astor Library is of long standing. The stench of the loafers who roost there in winter for warmth and in summer for shade has long been notorious. The place resembles a ten-cent ledging house rather than a reference library. Sixty per cent of its visitants doze over books and deserve a visit to Mr Blackwell's farm on They are not readers.

Some of the overflow reaches the Lenox. but less in number. One beast there used to catch his vermin and race them on the tables, until a friend of mine undertook put him out

Books are mutilated or stolen, vanish and overcoats adern other shoulders to patrol the reading rooms, deal with ob-

to their and But if a movement can begin to deal with the human swine and disorderly fermice, the workers there will, I feel sure, see some reward for their labors at last NEW YORK, Oct 28. STLABIT C WARE.

## From Shepard to Low.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN No. We had right to expect better things of Edward Shepard His present attitude can only be explained by quoting a reply by one of our nest highly respected citizens a lifetong homograt, who this year will vote and work for Low Rhen asked to explain Shepard's position be tauched his head and and some-About the wrong there Ab Old Priend of Ma Surrand Water

VOTE FOR MR LOW NEW YORK, Oct. 29

83 CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

ne Got Two, Without Bothering the Court-One From "Dutcher." Antonio Sbano of 233 Mulberry street who is one of Percy Nagle's street cleaners was held yesterday in \$1,000 ball by United States Commissioner Shields for registering at 51 Prince street on fraudulent citizenship papers. He produced papers issued in his name in the State Supreme Court on Dec. 3 last, apparently signed by him, but he said he couldn't write and had never been near the court. The papers, he said,

had been secured for him by a man named Dutcher, and he paid \$5 for them. Shano also said that he had secured citizenship papers in 1897 in Brooklyn in the same fashion, but had lost them. Sbano came here in 1890. His "witness" last December swore that he had known Sbane in this country since 1882.

The Roman Catholic Church and Marriage TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In today's Sun the very Rev. Joseph Mooney

takes issue with your paper for certain statements of a news report regarding "marriages made in the Protestant faith." The very rev erend gentleman continues: "The Church recognizes the marriages of Protestants when both parties are baptized." The statement is not true Let us see.

The Council of Trent declares that a mar-

riage is null and void unless the proper pastor and, at least, two witnesses are present. provided the decree of Trent has been duly promulgated in the place in Holland Benedict XIV. declared that marriage entered into between a Protestant and a Catholic or between two Protestants is valid. The Benedictine declaration was extended to other European countries, and to those parts of the United States where the decree Tamets had been in force. Why was this done if the Church recognized Protestant marriages? issued a rescript in 1785 and in he stated that Protestants, or a Catholic and a Protestant, married in Ireland, were validly married, even though the decree Tamete It is clear from these few instances that the

Church does not recognize Protestant mar riages. All we may say is that in those counsocially as they do here theologians would not declare Protestant marriages invalid. The Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition declared in 1898 that the Church did not recognize as valid marriages performed in Central America unless the law of Trent was observed. Validanc sunt matrimonia ab harrettes celebrata coram ministro ocatholico validance was the marriages are not valid. All theologians acknowledge that all persons baptized are per se bound by the laws of the Church. Hence, unless we are able to show that a certain person is not bound by the law of the Church, the presumption is that he is bound, provided he is baptized. Therefore if John and Mary, two Protestants marry in a piace where the Council of Trent has been solemaly promulgated, you must prove by at least a probable argument, that the marriage is valid before I shall believe it. Now let us suppose two second cousins. Protestants, marry before their own minister Does the Church recognize such a marriage. The most we can say is that he would be bold who should declare such a marriage valid, but he would be bolder yet who should say it was invalid. If such impediments do not render the above marriage invalid why de Bishops have the faculties of dissepance condeclare Protestant marriages invalid. who should declare such a marriage valid, but he would be bolder yet who should say it was invalid. If such impediments do not render the above marriage invalid why do Bishops have the faculties of dispensing converted Protestants who have violated the canonical impediments; That Protestants are bound by canonical impediments is evident from the words of Benedict XIV, who declared that marriages of Protestants in Holland were valid, provided there be no other impediment; dwamodo aliud non obstitrit impediment marriages. If two first cousins, Protestants, marry in their own Church, who would dare say that the Church recognizes such a Protestant marriage?

Now, let us go a step further. Eness and Dido live on the island of Tenedos. They and all the inhabitants are pagans. The King is a pagan or a Christian—it matters with the lass the power to do so. Now Eness who is a brother of Dido marries her according to pagan custom. Both become Catholics Eminent theologians tell us that the Church would look upon such a marriage as valid. But let us suppose that both of them were

many Protestant had been accounted does not recognize.

The Very Reverend Mr. Mooney continues. When one of the parties is undentized, and consequently not a Christian subject, the marriage conently not a Christian subject, the marriage cone and the control of the c "When one of the parties is unoaptized, and consequently not a Christian subject, the marriage of such a person with a baptized Catholic or Protestant is held to be invalid." I certainly do not agree with the New York theologian, for the principle he enunciates here is false. Let us suppose John and Mary, two Episcopalians, marry in 1880. John is certain that he has been baptized. Mary has doubts about her baptism both before and after her marriage with John. She discovered in 1900 that she had never been validly baptized. Are we to say her marriage was and is invalid? Certainly not. If the doubt be merely consequent, or antecedent, or both, we must regard such a marriage valid, although we should discover that Mary had never been properly baptized. The ablest theologians regard this teaching as that of Rome, viz. the Holy Office, Quandoque vicarius generalis dormice! I think The Suy may continue to glory in its accuracy, and I shall offer it my best wishes in the words of the divine Mantuan:

Macte nova virtute o helios, sie itur ad astra. Dis genite et geniture deos. (Advance, illustrious sire! increase in fame, And wide from east to west extend thy name.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The part played by reckless utterances in the inexpressible wrong of Czolgosz's crime illustrates a fault that is prolific of evil and quite

too common. Children and youth are more profoundly impressed by what is said in their bearing than adults think. The writer, when a lad. came near attempting a crime through effect of passion at a speech.
When the Civil War was at its hottest i

was between 15 and 16 years of age and lived in a Wisconsin town My father and brother were both at the front, together with a large part of the able-bodied men of the neighbo

part of the able-bodied men of the neighborhood, leaving Southern sympathizers to say and do about as they chose. The stress was terrible, inconceivable by those who are younger and have never passed through such an experience.

The "Copperheads," as they were called, would say they hoped our relatives would he shot, together with the rest of the "Lincoln hirelings," that "one Southern gentleman could whip five Northern clodhoppers," and other tantalizing things of like character, which served to make the patriotic part of the community furious. As good people as I have ever known, women, as well as men, would say: These rebels at home are worse than those at the front and they ought to be shot.

Being full of impulse and empty of experience I said: "What ought to be done shall be done." I hesitate after this long time to write in detail of the length to which this purpose carried me. It is enough to say that an incident, a Providence, perhaps, saved me from the abysmal ruin of the criminal act. Before the war closed I carried an isolated for the union army and have had an honorable career in a profession that emphasizes peace.

New York, Oct. 78.

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Temmeny's opinion of the citizen of Greater New York is that he can be supped by a few drops of water What a slur on the intelligence of any voter if he

consents to be so bunceed!

For months our streets have been in a state of upheaval. Every pedestrian, driver and occupant of open cars has been compelled to inhale and have de posited upon his clothing, fifth and germs of discourbut now, a few days before election, Tammony has come to our reacue. The White Wings, and for the first time in months, the sprinkling corts, are in evidence and Broadway is clean to spots a play to the gallery

A Straw Garnered by a Democrat TO THE EDITION OF THE SUB-SU- Of a total vote taken in upe car of the Ninth avenue devoted road this micraing from Fourteenth to Rector Low 20. Shepard 14. Jerome 26. Unger 8. . New York. Oct. 20. . A Democrat.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeni

No white man has any business swiling to his table a man whom he would not be willing to bove his daughter marry, providing them were to pri